

Expenditure on Social Services by the Centre and the States

*424. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Government's total expenditure on social services including Health and Education from the year 1994 to 1996;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Government of Korea which attained independence a year after India, has spent 32% of their total expenditure on the social services;

(c) whether the Government have asked all the States to spend more money on the social services out of the total Government expenditure; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the expenditure on social services in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The total expenditure on social services as a percentage of total Government expenditure works out to 27.3% (excluding local bodies) for the year 1993-94.

(b) Yes, Sir. The World Development Report, 1996 has mentioned that the percentage of total expenditure on social service by the Korea Republic was 32.0% in 1994. As regards physical indicators of progress in human development, in terms of rates of change, the comparative performance, between India and South Korea, in the period 1960 to 1990 is as follows:

Table

	Life Expectancy at Birth			Infant Mortality Rate			Adult Illiteracy Rate			Primary enrolment Ratio			Secondary enrolment Ratio			Population per Physician		
	1960	1990	Change 1960/90	1960	1990	Change 1960/90	1960	1990	Change 1960/90	1960	1989	Change 1960/89	1960	1989	Change 1960/89	1960	1984	Change 1960/84
South Korea	54	71	17	120	17	103	29	4	25	94	108	14	27	86	59	3540	2380	1160
India	43	59	16	165	92	73	72	52	20	61	98	37	20	43	23	4850	2330	2520

a. Number of Infante per thousand live births in a given year, who die before reaching one year of age.

b. Promotion of the population over the age of fifteen who cannot, with understanding read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Base period illiteracy rate is for 1960 except for India (1961).

c. Gross enrolment of all ages at the primary level as a percentage of primary-school-age children.

d. Computed in the same manner as the priority enrolment ratio.

Source : World Development Report, various issues: The State of the World's Children, 1989.

(c) As part of the formulation, Planning Commission had written to all States that the Plan needed to be formulated against the backdrop of the experience of the Eighth Plan, the current economic situation, the directions that have emerged from the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi on 4th-5th, July, 1996. In order to ensure that the quality of life of the people is enhanced, the Chief Minister's Conference focussed action on the seven Basic Minimum Services (BMS) and an additional amount of Rs. 2,466 crore for these services was provided in the Annual Plan (1996-97). During 1997-98, Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 2970 crore has been proposed for BMS and Rs. 330 crore has been earmarked for slum Development.

(d) The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan approved unanimously by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 16.01.1997 lays special emphasis on the quality of life and have set out, *inter alia*, the following objectives which have direct bearing on social sector:

(i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;

(ii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;

(iii) Providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner;

(iv) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels;

(v) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and

Minorities and agents of socio-economic change and development.

The necessary allocation will be made in the Five Year Plan and Annual Plans in order to achieve the above objectives of social development.

[Translation]

Animal Research Centres

*425. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Animal Research Centres in the country and existing centres are not working effectively;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of places where such centres are situated; and

(c) the names of the breeds developed by these centres during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) There are following Animal Sciences Research Centres under ICAR which are generally working effectively.

Two National Institutes:

1. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana)
2. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)

Six Central Institutes:

1. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Raj.)
2. Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom (Raj.)
3. Central Institute for Research on Buffalo, Hisar (Haryana)
4. Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP)
5. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal (Haryana)
6. National Institute for Animal Nutrition and Physiology (Karnataka).

Five National Research Centres:

1. National Research Centre on Equine, (Haryana)
2. National Research Centre on Camel, (Raj.)
3. National Research on Yak, (Arunachal Pradesh)
4. National Research Centre on Mithun, (Nagaland)
5. National Research Centre on Meat, (UP)

Two Project Directorates:

1. Project Directorate on Cattle, Modipuram (UP)
2. Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad

Besides the above, there are thirteen All India Coordinated Research Project on different aspects of Animal Science.

However, keeping in view the vast livestock population of over four hundred fifty million in the country, there is need for more animal research centres to take care of different species of livestock being reared under different socio-ecological and agro-climatic condition.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) There are several breeds and strains developed and released over the past years which are further being improved. However no new breeds have been developed during the last two years. The new livestock and poultry breeds/strains evolved in the ICAR are:

Cattle :

Karan Swiss : Evolved at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. These animals have annual lactation yield of 3385 litres.

Karan Fries : Evolved at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. These animals have annual lactation yield of 3820 litres respectively.

Frieswal : Evolved in collaboration with Military Farms. These animals have first lactation yield of 2950 litres.

Sheep :

Avikalin : Evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals produce 2 Kg of Superior carpet wool per annum.

Avivastra : Evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals produce 2.5 Kg. of Apparel wool per annum.

Bharat Merino : Evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals produce 2.57 Kg greasy wool with 18.95 micron fibre diameter.

Avimanns : A mutton synthetic, evolved at CSWRI, Malpura, Rajasthan - The animals weigh more than 30 Kg at six months of age under intensive feeding.

Poultry :

Broilers IBL - 80 - weights 1800 g at 8 weeks.

IBB - 83 - Weights 1800 g at 8 weeks.